American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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From the Transactions of the N. Y. Agricultural Society.

Essay on Poultry, &c.

By C. N. Bement.

The profits of the farmer, are made up of items. Therefore, despise not the profits of the poultry yard. "Take care of the cents, and the dollars will take care of themselves," is an old maxim, and so far as the farmer's profits are concerned, I think a true one.

The object of rearing poultry and eggs, for market, may appear to some, but a small concern; but a glance at the late Agricultural census, would surprise many who had paid little or no attention to the subject, or not been in the habit of reflecting on the various items that go to swell our agricultural prosperity.

In the advancing prospects of society, a peculiar interest is, at the present time, excited, and is calculated to advance the interests of rural economy.

He who adds, says Boswell, to the productiveness of any object of nature, which can add a unit to the sum of human subsistence, and which can render that available for the purpose, which was wasted or useless before, must be deemed a benefactor to his species. In this light, even the rearing of a few poultry, may be viewed; for by them, much of the refuse of the kitchen may again appear on the table, in a new and a better form; and, if to them can be added the rabbit, the pig, and the cow, there is no necessity that anything should be lost or thrown away.

For some years past, there has been a great demand for poultry and eggs, at high prices, and it seems likely to continue; for the causes that produced it, are still in operation, and are likely to continue and increase. The increase of travel, by means of steamboats and rail-roads in this country has produced an increasing demand for all the luxuries of the table, beyond the current means of supply at moderate prices; it therefore, becomes the interest of farmers, to devote a little attention to producing those articles which sell readily and at a good price; particularly as the labor connected with the rearing of poultry, if labor it can be called, is very light, and can be performed by the younger members of the family, without infringing on the time devoted to the more important labor of the farm. It is an agreeable relaxation, if engaged in, in a right spirit, and has connected with it, many pleasant avocations.

On most farms, very little attention is paid to the rearing or breeding poultry; and, but very indifferent accommodations for them, as the rearing of a greater number than can subsist by picking up waste or refuse grain, or what might escape the pigs and be lost, is considered by many as unprofitable; and any cold apartment with ill-contrived places for nests, and dirty roosting places, is generally considered all that is necessary.

Hens, in order to supply eggs, require, as a condition, that they be supplied with a portion of animal and vegetable food, as well as that of grain.

The question has been often asked, why hens cannot be made to lay as well in the winter as in the summer? They can to a certain extent; but, then, they must be well provided for, with warm, clean and comfortable apartments, plenty of food, in all its variety, consisting of grain, vegetable and animal substances, gravel, lime, ashes or dry sand to roll in, and pure water.

It is a well known fact, that from November to February, (the very time we want eggs the most,) they are to many a bill of expense, without any profit. To promote fecundity, and great laying in the hen, it is necessary that they be well fed on grain, boiled potatoes given to them warm, and occasionally animal food. In the summer, they get their supply of animal food, in the form of worms and insects, when suffered to run at large, unless their number is so great as to consume, beyond the supply, within roving distance. I found it quite advantageous in the summer, to open my gates occasionally, and give my fowls a run in the garden and field adjoining their yard, for a few hours in the day, when grasshoppers and other insects were plenty. I had two objects in view; one, to benefit my fowls, the other, to destroy the insects. It will be found, that the fecundity of the hen will be increased or diminished, according to the supply of animal food furnished.

Hens, mould and cast their feathers once every year, which generally commences in August, and lasts until late in November. It is the approach, the duration, and the consequences of this period, which put a stop to their laying. It is a critical time for all birds. All the period it lasts, even to the time that the last feathers are replaced by new ones, till these are full grown, the wasting of the nutritive juices, prepared from the blood for the very purpose of promoting this growth, is considerable; and hence, it is no wonder, there should not remain enough in the body of the hen to cause her eggs to grow.

Old hens cannot always be depended on for eggs in winter, they scarcely being in full feather before last of December; and then, probably, may not begin to lay till March or April, producing not more than twenty or thirty eggs; and this is probably the cause of the disappointment of those who have supplied themselves at the markets for their stock to commence with, and get but few or no eggs. As pullets do not moult the first year, they commence laying before the older hens, and by attending to the period of hatching, eggs may be procured during the year. An early brood of chickens, therefore, by being carefully sheltered from the cold and wet, and fed once a day on boiled potatoes, *warm*, with plenty of grain in the feeding hoppers, and occasionally a little animal food, will begin to lay in the fall, or early in the winter.

"When," says Bosc, "it is wished to have eggs during the cold season, even in the dead of winter, it is necessary to make the fowls roost over an oven, in a stable, or to erect a stove in the poultry house on purpose. By such methods the farmers of Auge have chickens fit for the table in the month of April, a period when they are only beginning to be hatched on the farms around Paris, although farther to the south. It would be desirable to have stoves more common in poultry-houses near the cities, where luxury grudges no expense for the convenience of having fresh eggs.

The Irish peasantry allow their poultry to occupy at night a corner of their cabin, along with the cow, the pig and the family, and they frequently lay very early in consequence of the warmth of their night quarters; and there can be no doubt that this is the chief secret for having new laid eggs in winter, paying at the same time due attention to protect the hens from wet, and to have them young, or at least early at moulting.

One thing more is necessary in order to be successful in obtaining plenty of eggs, and that is a good attendance of cocks, especially in the cold season; and it is also especially to be observed, that a cock whilst moulting is generally useless. In the winter a cock to every five or six hens is necessary.

With respect to fecundity, some hens will lay only one egg in three days, some every day. Buffon says, a hen well fed and attended will produce upwards of one hundred and fifty eggs a year, besides hatching two broods of chickens. Some half bred game hens begin to lay as soon as their chickens are three weeks old; the consequence of high keep and good attendance of the cocks.

To show the importance of our paying more attention to this, though humble, branch of the farmer's business and that however small it may appear to some, a knowledge of the amount consumed in some cities would astonish them.

The annual consumption of poultry and small game in the city of Paris, usually amounts to twenty-two millons of pounds.

The importation of eggs from Ireland in 1837, to Liverpool and Bristol alone, amounted in value to $250,000. The importation from France the same year was probably greater.

"It appears," says McCulloch, "from official statements, that the eggs imported from France (into England) amounts to above 60,000,000 a year; and supposing them to cost on an average four pence per dozen, it follows that the people of the metropolis of Brighton, (for it is to that place they are most all imported,) pay £23,000 a year for eggs; and suppose that the freight, importer's and retailer's profit, duty, &c. raise their price to the consumer to ten pence per dozen, their total cost would be £213,000. The duty in 1839 amounted to £22,189.

It was stated in a late paper that one person in Rhode-Island, took to market, in one season, over 60,000 eggs; and that over 1000 was consumed daily at the Astor-House in New-York.

I am informed large quantities of eggs have found their way to New-York from Ohio by means of the canal; we may, perhaps, soon expect them from Illinois, Indiana and the upper Mississippi.

In England there are exhibitions and prizes awarded for the best poultry. At these exhibitions noblemen of the highest rank became competitors. Earl Spencer, in 1837, carried the highest prize for a turkey, which weighed 20½ lbs. One capon was exhibited that weighed 7 lbs. 14 oz., one pullet 6 lbs. 13 ounces.

Here, in America, without the aid and stimulus of exhibitions and prizes, turkies have been made to weigh as much, if not more; and a pair of chickens was exhibited in Philadelphia, in April last, that weighed, when dressed, 19½ lbs.; and I was told by a gentleman at Haddonfield, New-Jersey, and I have no reason to doubt his word, from the appearance of his fowls, that he had fed and killed one that weighed 11 lbs. They were of the black variety, called by some the "Java fowl." Some of the eggs of these fowls were shewn me that weighed six to the pound.

Poultry are considered by some as a very insignificant part of live stock on a farm; still they should not be altogether neglected, for there are very few persons who do not like a *fresh laid egg*, or a *fine pullet*, and these are some of the fine things which happily can be had in good perfection by the farmer, with very little trouble or expense. Eggs, whether boiled or fried, raw or roasted, or made into custards, agree with most palates, and fried with ham, or made into omelets, form a repast within the reach of all, and to be despised by none.

On small farms, near villages and cities, the breeding and rearing of turkies, ducks and chickens, and in some situations the keeping of geese is found profitable.

"Eggs," says Low, "are an extensive product of common poultry." Mowbray, in his work on poultry, states that from five Poland hens he obtained in eleven months, 503 eggs, weighing on an average, of one ounce and five drachms each—50¼ pounds.

"A dozen hens," says a writer in the Conn. Courant, "properly attended to, will furnish a family with more than 2000 eggs in a year, and 100 chickens, for fall and winter use."

In 1840 my hens commenced laying on the 7th of February, and between that period and the 15th of August, when they commenced moulting, we obtained 2625 eggs from 60 hens; when the year previous, from 100 hens which were suffered to run at large, we did not get but a few over 1000. Last year they commenced laying the 8th of January, and continued laying until the 27th of September, when they ceased utterly, but commenced again on the 13th of October, and continued until the 18th of Nov. They commenced again on the 1st of December, and up to the first of January produced over 4000. This is conclusive evidence of the importance of confining our fowls, so that the eggs can be readily obtained, and no time lost, in "looking for hen's nests."

A friend who resides in a neighboring city, and keeps between thirty and forty hens, informs me that he obtained eggs from his hens throughout the year; that is, there was not a single day in which he did not obtain some. This he accounted for by having very early chickens, as when the old ones ceased laying, to moult, the young pullets commenced. His yard is completely protected by high fences and buildings on the north and west, and receiving the full influence of the sun from the south. He has low sheds around the yard to protect them from storms in the day, and a warm room in the loft of his wood house, which is lathed and plastered, to protect them from vermin, and keep them warm in the night.

A neighbor erected a poultry house, which he filled in with brick, says his hens never ceased, but continued to lay during the fall and winter, and that he obtained 37 cents per dozen for his eggs.

Mr. Stimson, of Galway, a few years since, corrected the business of rearing poultry to the useful purpose of protecting his garden from the depredations of the numerous tribes of insects which so frequently render abortive the best exertions of the gardener. His method is simply this: a sufficient number of coops, (see cut) are constructed, and are placed in different parts of the garden, and the hens, with their broods, are put into these coops; the chickens finding no restraint on their freedom, roam over the garden, and devour every fly, bug, or insect which may fall in their way. There is one objection, however, to this, which I found, by experience, and is, if they are left in the garden too long they become so attached that it is difficult to keep them out when grown up. I would therefore recommend removing them to the poultry yards as soon as they get in feather.

"Poultry, of a middling size," says a writer in the Southern Agriculturalist, "and of a black color, are the best. Fowls that are too fat, do not lay abundantly. They should be fed early in the morning and about sunset. Regularity in feeding, both in time and place, is of great importance."

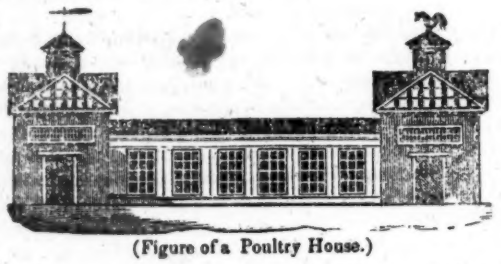
I prefer, however, to keep food constantly before them in feeding boxes, where they can get it when they want it. Besides, I consider it more economical. When fowls have free access to their feed they will not consume any more than fed at stated times. Clear water is essential to their health, and a preventive to the pip. The poultry house should be often cleased and purified with a solution of chloride of lime. Straw in the nest should be changed often. Hay is still better than straw, and not so liable to breed vermin. Tobacco stems have been found useful to put in the bottom of the nests, especially when sitting. Ashes and sand has also been recommended by some to be put in the bottom of the nests.

Whether fowls are suffered to go at large, or are confined, there should be a poultry house and yard where they may be regularly fed. In selecting a situation for a poultry house and yard, I would advise by all means to have them on the south side of buildings, or the south or southeast side of a hill, so that one side of the wall may be set against the hill, and if of stone, to be laid in mortar, which will add much to the warmth of the room. If the buildings are of wood, they should be filled in with brick, or lath and plastered. Brick are preferable as they harbor less vermin.

To unite all the advantages, desirable in the poultry yard, it should neither be wet or exposed to cold winds. There should, if possible, be running water in the yard, and under cover should be placed ashes and dry sand, where they may indulge their natural propensity of rolling and basking or bathing themselves; and it should be rendered so attractive to the hens as to induce them not to wander off or lay in any chance place away from it. Gravel, broken shells, crushed bones, and old lime mortar should be placed within their reach.

The extent of the buildings and yard should be proportioned to the number of fowls intended to be kept, and it is better to be too small than too large, particularly in winter for the natural benefit of imparting heat. There is no fear of engendering infectious diseases by too much crowding; in fact it is found that when fowls are kept apart, they are not so prolific; and the more they are crowded the greater their ardor increases for laying even in winter.

Having settled all preliminaries, I will now give several plans for houses, &c. some of which would be rather costly, while others could be erected at trifling expense, and within the reach of every one.



(Figure of a Poultry House.)

The above exhibits the front and elevation of rather an extensive and costly establishment, but would be very convenient and would add very much to embellishing the premises. The buildings at the ends are intended for laying, hatching and roosting apartments. The cupolas on the tops, finished with blinds, for the purpose of ventilation as well as ornament. On the bottom of the cupolas and inside of the building is a door, hung on hinges, with a cord attached, so that it may be closed or opened at pleasure. The gable ends may be turned to the south, in which dove-coates may be framed, or they may be made in the roof as in the figure.

The long building with windows in front connecting the two extreme ones, is intended for a *chicken saloon*, or *walk*, for exercise in the winter, as well as for feeding, basking, &c. being made warm by filling in with brick, or lathed and plastered, and the roof should be thatched with straw. The front to be ten feet high; roof sloping to the north. The windows are intended to admit heat as well as light, or the windows may be omitted, and the front finished in the form of a shed. It will be found very convenient for feeding and watering as well as for gravel, ashes, lime and sand. Boxes may also be placed there for laying and hatching. By partitioning it off, two varieties of fowls may be kept separate, or one side may be appropriated for turkies and guinea-hens, and the other to the galinaceous tribe. Doors from each should open into the yard, which should be of considerable size, as room and space in the air is necessary for their health, when they are not permitted the range of the barn-yard. The yard should be a little sloping, that it may be dry, as moisture is a most destructive enemy to poultry. It should be enclosed by a fence at least seven feet high, with long sharp pickets, and the timber on which the pickets are nailed, unless some distance below the top, should be on the outside, to prevent the fowls perching on them, as they seldom fly over a fence without alighting. When first confined they will show some impatience, which soon wears away, if every thing is made agreeable to them. It may, however, be necessary to clip the wings of some, when first confined, particularly if taken from the barn-yard where they have always had their liberty. My fowls are so attached to the yard that they are unwilling to leave it, even when the gates are open.

The buildings at the ends should be thirteen feet square, and thirteen feet posts. I name this size, as there would be no waste of timber, being just the length of the boards and joists. If not too near the dwelling house, so there would be no danger of fire from sparks, I would recommend to have the roof thatched with straw, as being much warmer in winter and cooler in the summer, and when well done, it forms a light and durable roof, and will last for twenty years. It should, however, be made very sloping, in order to carry off the water more readily. A hole one foot in diameter, with a door hung on hinges at the top, which may be held open by means of a cord, should be made in each apartment, for the fowls to pass in and out, and to confine them when necessary. There should be no floor to prevent the fowls from coming to the earth; and the litter should be often removed, and the bottom sprinkled with lime at least once in each week.

There should be a floor or gallery in the second story, three feet wide on three sides, for the purpose of getting at the nests. The roosts should commence at the top and slope downwards, at an angle of about forty-five degrees, like a ladder, to the floor of the gallery, and immediately over the space in the centre. In the side where there is no floor in the gallery, is to be a flight of stairs for the accommodation of those who collect the eggs, &c. It is recommended to have the spars or cross pieces for roosting of sassafras, two inches in diameter, with the bark on, which is said to be a protection from vermin. No flying is necessary in this form of a roost, as the birds ascend and descend by steps. The spars should be placed one foot apart horizontally for the hens, and eighteen inches for turkeys, so that they may not incommode one another by their droppings.

I have tried ranges of boxes, like pigeon holes, erected on two sides of the gallery, for nests, but experience, the best teacher, proved to me it was erroneous, especially when hatching, for when the setting hen left her nest to procure her food, drink, &c. one of the other hens would espy the eggs and pop in lay her egg. In the mean time, the other hen would return and find her nest occupied, and finding it no easy matter to eject the intruder, as possession is said to be nine points of law, would seek the first nest she could find with eggs and settle herself there. The consequence was, the other hen, after depositing her egg, would leave the nest, and the eggs would be left to cool and spoil. There is another difficulty; if vermin make their appearance, there is no way of getting at them or cleaning the nests; to remedy this, I had separate boxes made and hung around the sides and placed in the corners which can be removed when hatching, or cleaned and freed from vermin when necessary.

The gratify the hen's organ of secretiveness, the apartments must not be too light, and the access to the nests so constructed that she may steal quietly there unobserved.

Another very simple and cheap poultry house, I find in "Boswell's Poultry Yard," a late publication, and beg the serious attention of those who consider the foregoing plan too expensive, coming home directly to the hearths of the poor, and making a strong appeal to the hearts of the wealthy.

At the gable end of the house, and as near as possible to the opposite side of the kitchen fire, at which part and for this purpose the wall might be made thinner, perhaps only one brick in bed or brick on end, to the height of six or eight feet, a poultry house, in the form of a leanto, must be erected, and at a trifling expense. Its size, form and fitting up, must depend principally upon the judgement, taste and convenience of the breeder; but "in such a place," says Boswell, "we ourselves have kept a cock and six or eight hens, with a few ducks, which throve and produced admirably. If it is not advisable to allow them to roam at large, a fence can easily be made, completely to enclose this poultry house. The enclosure does not require to be high; for if the pickets are made long and sharp, the fowls seldom attempt to overpass. In this way, even in unfavorable circumstances, a very perfect and profitable poultry establishment may on a small scale be erected. In rearing this simple shed, we take it for granted that the situation is completely dry; but when it is not, proper care should be taken to render it so, either by draining, sloping or elevating.

Perhaps the best hen-house locality for securing eggs in winter, which can be suggested to the frugal and judicious, would be above the kitchen, where they would be secured in a proper degree of dryness and warmth, which in winter, especially with the spring hatched pullets, will tell well in the production of eggs. Besides, the fowls are here free from many dangers, and safe from many enemies, to which they are generally exposed in a lower and more open situation. The weasel, skunk and fox may prowl around in vain; and what is of more importance still, he will avoid a danger to which we have, more than to all others put together, been exposed, and by which we have been annoyed and suffered more—and that is the midnight pilferer, who knows so well how to rob the hen-roost mercilessly, in secrecy and silence, and who does not know the value of a good fowl even after it is stolen. Some may object to this method on account of filth, but is is presumed that it will be kept perfectly clean.

To be Continued.

Tobacco.

The document on the subject of Tobacco, furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a call made by the House of Representatives, and from which we have already condensed a statement of the manufacture and consumption of tobacco in the United States, contains a series of highly valuable tabular statements, from which the annexed facts are taken:

From the years 1821 to 1840, inclusive, there were exported from the United States, 1,792,000 hogsheads of tobacco, valued by the Treasury Department, at $131,346,514; being an annual average of 89,600 hogsheads, of the value of $6,567,325. From the years 1821 to 1839, inclusive, there were exported 788,477 pounds of snuff, and 57,196,254 pounds of manufactured tobacco, valued together at $5,566,581. During the first ten years of the series, 1821 to 1830, there were exported 824,245 hogsheads of tobacco valued at $56,889,291; and during the last ten years, 1830 to 1840, 967,755 hogsheads, valued at $74,457,223. Excess in the last ten years over the first ten years, 143,510 hhds. valued at $17,567,932. Average annual export in the first ten years, 84,424 hhds. valued at $5,688,929; during the second ten years 96,775 hhds. valued $7,445,722. The average price during the whole twenty years was $72,31 per hhd.; for the first ten years $69,11, and for the second ten years $76,83. If 1,200 lbs. be assumed (and the assumption is declared a fair one,) as the average weight of the hogshead, the price during the twenty years will be 6 10-100 cents per pound; first ten years $5\frac{3}{4}$ cents; second ten years 6 40-100 cents per pound.

It is to be regretted that an account of the quantities of tobacco produced in the different States has not been kept, as the quality of each varies, as does also the size of the hogshead. The quantity annually exported during the years 1821 to 1840, with the exception of four or five years, has been nearly uniform. In 1839, owing to the short crop, the average price exceeded that of all the other years very considerably, being $124,47 per hogshead.

From a table marked G 1, showing to what countries the larger portion of tobacco was exported annually from 1821 to 1840, inclusive, we gather the following facts: The whole amount sent in the twenty years (1821 to 1840,) was to England 521,640 hogsheads, valued at $50,194,466; to France 146,834 hogsheads, valued at $16,361,346; to Holland 423,707 hhds. valved at $21,907,465; to Germany 373,918 hhds. valued at $18,734,186; and to all other countries 322,901 hhds. valued at $24,149,051—making a total of 1,792,000 hhds. worth $131,346,514.

The number of hogsheads shipped to England in the first ten years was 241,919; in the second ten years 282,721; increase in the last period, 40,802 hogsheads. The average annual export to England during the ten years was 26,232 hhds. valued at $2,509,723. To France in the first ten years 65,822 hogsheads were exported, and in the second ten years 81,012 hogsheads; increase in ten years, 15,190. Annual average export to France 7,341 hogsheads, valued at $818,067. To Holland, in the first ten years, 218,679 hogsheads; in the second ten years, 205,028; decrease of the latter compared with the former ten years, 13,651 hogsheads. Average annual export 21,185 hogsheads, valued at $936,709. To Germany, during the first ten years 139,515 hogsheads; during the second ten years 234,403 hhds.; increase in favor of the second ten years 94,888 hogsheads; average annual export 18,695 hogsheads, valued at $936,709. To all other countries, the exports during the first ten years were 154,310 hogsheads; during the second ten years 164,591 hhds.; increase in favor of the second ten years 6,281 hogsheads. Of all other countries, Gibraltar, on an average of the three last years, receives annually 5,130 hogsheads; Sweden and Norway 1,564; Belgium 1,255; Italy 1,000; Cuba 769; Africa 1,108; Spain 1,067; Scotland 854 hogsheads.

Table H is intended to show the amount and value of manufactured tobacco imported into the U. States from October 1, 1820. to September 30, 1840. It sets forth that in the time above specified 638,857 boxes of cigars, containing 1000 each, and valued at $7,006,788, were imported into the United States. It also shows that in the same time the imports of snuff amounted to 72,839 pounds, and of other than snuff and cigars to 121,133 pounds, both of which were valued at $63,618.

The whole number of pounds of Tobacco gathered in the various States and Territories of this country in 1840 was 222,163,336 lbs. or 185,134 hogsheads.

The following items are taken from a table showing the aggregate amount of manufactures of tobacco, the number of persons employed, and the capital invested in the United States: Value of tobacco manufactured in the Eastern States, $399,158; number of persons employed 696; capital invested $201,425. Northern Middle States—value of tobacco manufactured, $1,474,329; number number of persons employed 1,725; capital invested $730,979. Southern Middle States—value of tobacco manufactured $2,827,856; persons employed 4,136; capital invested $1,748,045. Western States—value of tobacco manufactured $845,747; persons employed 1,112; capital invested $402,954. Value of tobacco manufactured in the United States, $5,547,090; persons employed 7,669; capital invested, $3,083,403.

In the year ending 5th January, 1840, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 22,971,406 pounds of leaf tobacco were entered for home consumption, which paid a duty of £3,431,908, or $17,072,809. There were also entered 196,027 pounds of manufactured tobacco and segars, which paid a duty of £88,176; and 278 pounds of snuff, duty £83, making a grand total of 23,167,711 pounds, leaf and manufactured, the duty on which amounted to £3.520,107.

The amount of tobacco actually consumed in Europe, in a year, is put down at 86,396 hogsheads, the revenue derived from which amounts to $35,071,820. These 86,396 hogsheads of American tobacco, costing in the United States, $6,450,820, and legally introduced into Europe, afford the above revenue, being nearly six times more than the original cost. Of this quantity 38,000 hogsheads, or nearly one half of the whole quantity, are consumed in Germany, not including Austria; 18,000 in Great Britain; 10,000 in France; 4000 in Austria, and 4000 in Belgium. The consumption in each of the other countries is less than this last amount.

The correctnes of this table is doubted on the ground that the consumption in Holland, Russia, France and Spain is underrated, that of Holland being set down in it at 3,300 hogsheads; Russia 358; France 10,000; and Spain 3000 hogsheads.

A table taken from the address of Joshua Dodge, Esq. to the Tobacco Planters of the United States, and incorporated into the document prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, states that the quantity of Tobacco grown in Europe, in a year, amounts to 136,680,000 pounds. Of this quantity Austria, with its dominions, is represented to produce 35,000,000 pounds; Germany, not including Austria, 40,000,000 pounds; France, 26,000,000 pounds, and Russia 21,000,000 pounds—nearly the whole European crop being raised in these four countries. By some it is thought the above estimate for Germany and Austria is far to low, as Hungary alone has produced in one year 60,000,000 pounds.—France is not thought capable of yielding 26,000,000, the cultivation there having been nearly abandoned.—The other table sets down the annual growth of Cuba tobacco at 10,746,000 pounds; Porto Rico at 3,700,000 and South America at 3,000,000 pounds; in all these three places, 17,464,000 pounds.

The importation of American tobacco into the countries of Europe labors under severe restrictions. In France and Spain it is prohibited, and the trade is a monopoly in Portugal, Sardinia, and the two Sicilies. The duties in other countries are excessively onerous. In Great Britain the impost on the unmanufactured article is 72 cents per pound; in Austria, (Milan) $7,20 per one hundred pounds; in Russia $3.76 per thirty pounds; in Prussia $3,74 per cwt.; in Netherlands it varies, being 28 cents per two hundred and twenty pounds of Virginia tobacco; 32 cents per two hundred and twenty pounds of Maryland; and $2,40 per two hundred and twenty pounds various. In Belgium it is 47 cents per two hundred and twenty-five pounds; in Denmark $1,04 per one hundred and ten pounds; and in Sweden 12 cents per pound. If the duties and monopolies existing in Europe were removed, Mr. Dodge gives 422,334 hogsheads as a very moderate estimate of the quantity of our tobacco which would be consumed there. The exportation of this article alone would then increase the pecuniary means of our country more than $20,000,000 annually. This estimate, however, though considered quite moderate by its author, is not received as such by others whose opportunities of observation, though not quite so extensive as his, have yet been very great.—*American.*

☞We would refer the reader to the advertisement of the sale of Mr. Gowen's stock, at Philadelphia.

Hill-Side Ditches.

Messrs. Editors: I see in the April number of the Cultivator an article from Mr. Easley, recommending the ditching of hill-sides. This is a subject which I conceive to be of great importance to those farmers, (and they are many,) who cultivate broken farms. It is a matter of some surprise that the agricultural journals of the country should have so long preserved silence upon it, when it is remembered that few farms are so level as not to be seriously injured by every heavy fall of rain. It is high time that we, of the South especially, were casting about us for some effectual plan to remedy this evil. From my own reflections and knowledge of the course or system of farming, pursued by our cotton-making, pork-buying people, I must say that I know of no plan so well adapted to that system as the one advised by Mr. Easley. Though some eminent agriculturists have objected to the practice, on account of the waste of land which it causes, and the ugly appearance which it presents to the eye, yet as I find that it has been recommended on one occasion by the late Judge Buel, whose authority with me ranks high, I shall not be deterred from practising it yet a while longer; preferring rather to lose a small portion of land than to have my eyes pained at the sight of gullies and soil-less hill-sides—a sight by no means calculated to please the fancy, or to make home "more enticing."

But to my purpose when I first set out. The grade or fall in the ditch, advised by your correspondent, will not answer. A fall of a half inch to ten feet is not sufficient. It is objectionable on account of the difficulty most farmers would experience in making an instrument sufficiently accurate to indicate that fall; on account of the slow and sluggish motion of the water in passing off when collected, thereby causing the ditches to fill up every heavy rain; on account of the evenness of our lands generally, as it would require a surface as smooth as a planed plank to operate upon, and lastly, would require too many ditches to pass off the water which is not absorbed by the land. But let ditches, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches fall to 10 feet, be judiciously located and properly excavated, and they will preserve land, will not wash into gullies on clay soils, and require but little time or labor to keep them in order. Less grade will do on land, the subsoil of which is sandy. I prefer to have my ditches wide, but not deep—sloping on each side and at the bottom concave; of size sufficient to hold all the water, which the heaviest rains would throw into them under any circumstances, for it must be remembered that some lands absorb more freely than others, and that the same land is more or less absorbent according to its condition or the manner and depth of the ploughing. If there is science in any one thing in farming, and that there is I have no doubt, it is in ditching. That it has many advocates, is a fact so well established that none can deny it.

The most judicious plan of cultivating land, in connexion with the ditches, is to lay off the rows on a level, or as nearly so as possible. In doing this, the drilling system must, of course, be pushed. It is done with the aid of the instrument used to lay out the ditches, with an additional mark upon it, to point out the level at every stride. It is our practice to lay off with the instrument any number of what we call guide-rows, on every hill-side, that the judgment may dictate, and then, with the aid of a small measuring-stick of the length that we wish to have the rows in width, proceed to fill up the intermediate spaces in such manner as to keep the rows as much on a level as the nature of things will allow. Some planters think it better to give each row an inclination to the ditch; so slight, however, as to avoid the washing of the land, by the passage of the water in the rows. This may be the better plan, but I cannot think so. I cannot bring myself to believe it; for it is hardly probable that water can be made to go down hill without taking with it more or less soil, according to the rapidity with which it moves, or the force which it acquires in its descent. I have now given you my opinion upon the subject of preserving hill-sides.

The people of the South are many years behind the people of the North in the improvement of their farms, and, lamentable to tell, are too much wedded to the old system to depart from it. But a new era has dawned upon us. Agricultural journals are eagerly sought and read, and agriculture is made the theme (as it should ever be) of conversation among farmers.

A Georgian.

Hancock Co., Ga. April, 1842. [*Cultivator.*

☞LET EVERY READER OF THE FOLLOWING

APPEAL,

Consider it as addressed peculiarly to himself, without respect to persons.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE "AMERICAN FARMER."

☞With the present number of our paper we commence forwarding our bills for subscriptions due us; and the peculiarly pressing nature of the times must be our apology for earnestly requesting those indebted, to transmit us through their respective postmasters, the sums severally due.

We are aware of the difficulties under which some of our subscribers have labored owing to the depressed state of affairs; to the inconvenience of enclosing the amount of one year's subscription, and to the deranged condition of the currency. But while we fully realize the justness of the apology to be found in want of pecuniary ability, and can sympathise with all such, at the existence of those untoward circumstances which have brought it about, and freely make up our mind to bear in fortitude the withholding, till a more auspicious period, the amounts due us from persons thus situated—still we are equally aware, that the large majority of our subscribers are of that favored class, *to whom the amount of their respective indebtedness to us, is an object of trifling moment*, and that to INADVERTENCE alone, are we to ascribe their apparent want of punctuality. To this latter class, we would respectfully remark, that in sums ranging from five to twenty-five dollars, *we have thousands of dollars due us for subscription;* that for the labor and materials of our publication, we are required to *pay the cash at the appointed time*, and that owing to the pressing daily demands and engagements we have to meet, the aggregate amount remaining unpaid for subscriptions, bear upon us with a force as onerous as inconvenient, whereas, were those who are our patrons, to fulfil their part of the obligation of the relation existing between us, in despite of the times, our position would be comparatively easy and pleasant.

The practice of *dunning* is among the aversions of our nature: we abhor it as a thing which is alike alien to our *feelings* and repulsive to our *pride;* but we also feel that *it is due to those with whom we have dealings*, that we should make all becoming efforts to collect what is due us, in order that we may pay those whom we owe, and that as our subscribers are distributed throughout nearly the whole of the twenty-six states of our union, we have no other means left by which we can reach their eyes, ears and pockets, than through our columns. We have endeavored, *faithfully* and *promptly* to fulfil our duty to our readers; we ask but that the same may be meted to us, by *those who are able to do it*—those who, like ourselves, are suffering under the pressure of the times, we are willing, as before observed, *still further to bear with*, provided they shall, *before the first week in January next*, notify us of the reception of their bills, and that it is not through indifference or neglect that they have failed to remit the amount due by them—About that period, we have it in contemplation to publish a *supplementary sheet*, containing a statement of the account of each delinquent of more than *two years* standing—Agents and others who have received moneys on our account for subscriptions, will see the propriety of making returns ☞*prior to the above designated period*, and as much earlier and as fast as they can make collections.

☞A word or two with respect to the inconvenience of transmitting by mail a single year's subscription. As our terms require payment in advance, those who have not agents or factors in the city on whom to forward drafts, and who may owe one year, by remitting $5 will pay for the last, and be entitled to be credited with the subscription of the current year; those who may owe two or more years, will be able to make such remittance as will occasion no inconvenience; and to those who may make their remittance, *free of any cost to us, before the 1st day of January next*, we will forego the advance, which by our terms we are entitled to, from those who fail to pay within a given time. As regards the kind of money to be remitted, although we should greatly prefer, and, indeed, consider ourself entitled to such funds as would be at *par value here*, yet in order to expedite the collection of our dues, and leave no reasonable excuse for delays, we will receive *such money as may be at par at the places where the subscriptions may be due*. We concede this from the disposition we feel to relieve our subscribers, as far as we are able, from those embarrassments peculiar to the present deranged state of the circulating medium.

As by the regulations of the general post office department, postmasters are permitted to *frank* letters containing subscriptions due publishers, our subscribers will please avail themselves of that medium of transmission.

We cannot close this Appeal without returning our heartfelt acknowledgements to those valued patrons who have already promptly remitted their dues for the current year, and may their good example be speedily followed by many others.

Essay on Poultry—We commence to-day, a most interesting essay on Poultry, from the pen of Maj. C. N. BEMENT, of Three Hills Farm, near Albany, N. Y., and to the politeness of our good friends of the *Albany Cultivator*, we are indebted for the use of the plates, which add so much to the effect and value of the treatise. The reader will perceive, that Maj. B. has entered into the subject not only with enthusiasm, but with a knowledge which adds greatly to the appreciation with which his views should be received. That fowls kept in yards, and not permitted to enjoy the range of the barn and stack-yards, could be rendered much more profitable than they now are, we have long thought, and some months since so expressed ourself, but at that time we had no idea that so much embellishment could be imparted to such an establishment, and it has remained for the architectural taste of the Major, to create, as with talismanic power, a structure combining convenience with beauty, and to convert what has hitherto been an unsightly mass, into an elegant edifice—one which any man of refinement might be proud to point out to a visiter, as being among those of the offices of his homestead which were worthy of admiration.

A COTSWOLD AND BAKEWELL RAM.—The June number of the Western Farmer & Gardener, contains a cut of a *Ram*, the property of J. E. Letton, of Kentucky, a cross of the Cotswold and Bakewell. Mr. Letton assured the editor of that paper that he cut 14½ lbs. of wool from him this last season, and took the head premium both at Paris and Winchester, Ky. His weight is considered over three hundred pounds. Whether regard be had to his weight of fleece, or that of his carcass, we think but few will deny that he is a *great sheep*.

MILLET—A correspondent of the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, thus speaks of his experience in the growth of *Millet*:

Last year on the 10th of July I sowed Millet on land from which I had last taken a crop of grass. I inverted the sward, spread 20 cart-loads of compost, and harrowed and rolled the ground. The Millet grew luxuriantly: I mowed it on the 28th of September. It yielded about 50 bushels to the acre and made excellent feed for my fowls. The fodder was eaten greedily by horses and cows—I was fully satisfied with the crop, but was not careful to dry it sufficiently after threshing and some of it got heated—I sowed 30 quarts to the acre. Now I will tell you how I might have done better. I should have sowed grass seed with the millet and secured a good crop of grass.

On the 30th of last April, I again sowed millet.—And here my want of experience betrays my want of wisdom: but others may learn it from my confession. I sowed it on cold and moist land and two months too early. Millet loves a loamy soil and a warm sun. It is a summer grain. The millet sown 75 days ago is no higher, though a little nearer heading out, than some on another piece which I sowed 20 days ago. I intend to plough another field, and shall not be afraid to sow millet any time in July.—When well managed I think it a valuable crop.—With my experience I think it could be sold at 60 cents per bushel. It is quoted much higher.

Saltpetre for Apple Trees.—The editor of the *Boston Cultivator*, in an account of a visit to the farm of Mr. Oliver M. Whipple, of Lowell, Massachusetts, makes the following statement of facts, in relation to the curative properties of saltpetre, as applied to apple trees. Mr. Physick, of our own state, has sufficiently tested its efficacy, in combination with salt, as to peach trees.

"Mr. Whipple's apple trees in his garden, where he had applied his refuse saltpetre, were never troubled by insects or canker worms, while, in the very adjoining lot, the trees were seriously injured. At length this other lot fell into his possession. He then applied about 200 pounds of crude saltpetre to the acre, and since that time the trees have not been troubled with canker worms, as he positively assured us, and have been equally flourishing with those in the former lot. Crude saltpetre may be had from 4½ to 6 cents per pound."

These facts, if not conclusive as to the remedial virtues of Saltpetre, in diseases of apple trees, are sufficient to excite inquiry, and we hope our agricultural readers will bear them in mind, as we doubt not they may be turned to profitable account in the management of fruit trees generally, for we can see no just reason why, if the preservative and curative properties of saltpetre be so effectual when applied to the apple and peach, that they may not prove equally so to the whole kingdom of fruit trees.

A VISIT TO MAJOR BEMENT.

The Hon. *Sanford Howard*, of Ohio, who, has recently visited the east, thus notices the establishment and hospitality of our friend Bement, of the *Three Hills Farm*, near Albany, New York. The compliment which he pays to the household economy of the lady of Major Bement, is as delicate as well deserved, and the fact which he states, with regard to the high price brought by her butter at the Massachusetts Agricultural Fair, we conceive to be a loftier eulogium upon her as a housewife, than could be pronounced by poetry or prose, though either were directed by the inspiration of Byron, or the ease and grace of Addison.

At Albany I called on Messrs. Bement, Prentice, Corning, Sotham, &c., and shall perhaps call on some others on my return. I spent the night with Mr. Bement, and had the satisfaction of viewing his farm.

He is evidently a good manager. His fields look neat, and his crops look well. He has shown good taste and judgment in the construction of his buildings.

His piggery and poultry house, are particularly worthy the attention of others. His cattle are of various kinds, among which are some good animals, but they are generally entirely too low in flesh to appear to good advantage. His bull Astoria, which took a prize at the State show last fall, is really an excellent animal. His Berkshire hogs are considered equal to any in the country. But the best animal of the hog kind which he has, or which I have seen lately, is a sow which he says is a cross of the Macky with the improved China breed. There is no "lyery buttocks" or coarse muscular fibre about her, and at the same time she is equally as far from the soft, blubber like flesh of some other hogs. Mr. B.'s flock of upwards of seventy South Down sheep, comprise some good specimens.

Mr. Bement's contrivance for supplying himself with water at his house and barn is admirable. By throwing a dam across a little rivulet, about thirty or forty rods from his house, and forty or fifty feet below, he is enabled to work a forcing pump by water power, and obtain an abundant supply of good water for all purposes, and it is carried wherever he wants it.

The in-door concerns at Mr. Bement's are managed with no less judgment and care than the out door. A good evidence of this is the fact that Mrs. B.'s butter, which was sent to the last exhibition of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society at Boston, sold for ten cents per pound more than any other butter offered.

Some silly correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who passed over, or through the Eastern Shore, in a balloon, or something like it, a few days ago, says that the Eastern Shore farmers have made fine crops of wheat, and that their corn looks very well. We sincerely wish it was so. To our own certain sorrow we know the Sun's correspondent does not tell the truth. Eastern Shore wheat is selling in the Baltimore market at from 50 to 100 cents; while other wheat brings 120 to 125 cts. If the Eastern Shore farmers had made good wheat they could get as good prices as other farmers.—*Centr. Times.*

The above paragraph calls to mind a conversation we had a few days since with a large landholder on West

River, upon the subject of his wheat crop. He assured us, that it was an entire failure; that, although grown on some of his best lands, he should not make more than two bushels for one sown, and that of an inferior quality —that up to a few weeks before harvest, his prospects for a heavy yield were flattering in the extreme, but that the *rust* had destroyed all his hopes, and cast its blighting influence on all his fond anticipations. We have heard of a number of other cases equally disastrous as the above, in other sections of our state, which will bear with peculiar hardship on our farmers at the present time, and we sincerely sympathize with them in their misfortune.

An Affghan Orchard—The following description is calculated to shew the richness of a portion of the Affghan country:

Fine standards, of the size of forest trees, apples, pear, apricot, were surmounted and overhung with gigantic vines festooned, from tree to tree in a wild luxuriance of growth, such as I had never dreamed of seeing in fruit trees and the vine. It was the first month in spring, and they were covered with blossoms which perfumed the air, and presented a feature of horticultural beauty surpassing description.

For the American Farmer.

ON PLASTER PARIS.

Mr. Editor: Will you favor your readers so far as to state, how many bushels and parts of *bushels* of plaster of paris there are in a barrel, and what *weight*. Is it inspected under a law of Maryland, and by whom is the inspector appointed. Is this too a *party appointment;* is there any difference in the smell, vision, or taste, of a whig or a democrat? What are the *tests* applied by the inspector—does he judge, not only whether the plaster is mixed with foreign matter, but also of the quality of the plaster itself, and what are the signs or indications of good and bad?

We see the price of plaster quoted, by the *ton*—how many barrels will a ton or any given quantity in the lump make when ground? An answer to this question will enable the farmer when you quote the price of plaster by the ton, to judge how much the plaster miller advances upon that for grinding. Quere—might not plaster be applied with great advantage to old pasture fields*, to increase the quantity of vegetable matter, and otherwise improve the land, and in many other ways and to many other things as well as to clover, to which, and to corn and tobacco in the hill, you know it is now almost exclusively confined? In fact, the application of it to corn and tobacco, is by no means universal, altho' known to be beneficial—Speaking of

CLOVER—At a meeting of an *agricultural club* in England, in March last, various subjects were discussed by practical men—When these discussions end in a general impression, as to a particular fact or theory, the publication of which it is thought will be useful, the club enters that impression on its minutes, and publishes it in the shape of a resolution—thus at the meeting referred to it was,

"That clover should not (in any case) be sown on the same land frequently. That if possible we should avoid sowing it after two white straw crops; that it is generally most kindly in deep loamy soils. That the ground should be quite clean, and that the best tilth for it is amongst barley sown on a clean fallow. Two gallons of clover seed to the acre."

The English can teach a thing or two about *turnips*, but we doubt if they beat us in knowledge of *clover*—not meaning to pass judgment, however, on what is here "*resolved.*" S. S. I.

4th August, 1842—*Washington.*

* Since writing the above I have looked into a collection of old agricultural pamphlets, among the books bought by Congress from Mr. Jefferson, who was compelled to sell his library to pay his security-debts—among these pamphlets is one entitled "*Transactions of the Society for promoting agriculture in the state of Connecticut,*" 1802. An efficient mode of proceeding in this old society was to propound numerous queries to experienced farmers on practical subjects, and among others on the action and effect of

Plaister of Paris—I have time only to extract what is said by Mr. Holbrook of Derby, in relation to this particular matter—the application of plaster to *pasture land.* He details the results of numerous trials on various crops —on the point in hand he says—From my experiments I have found that scattering gypsum over the whole land, is of more advantage than putting it only upon the hills of corn. That its effects are greater the second year than the first; that my pastures have been greatly improved by it, and that when it has been strewed upon them, and I have afterwards plowed them, the crops and grasses have derived more benefit from the plaster, than if it were applied the same year that the crops or grasses were sowed. The land on which I used gypsum is loamy, but my neighbors have received much benefit from it on their poor sandy river land. I used to put as much as three bushels of gypsum on an acre of land; I now do not apply more than two, and I am persuaded that *two* bushels answer as well as *three.* I have never used so good and cheap a manure, and I look upon my land as doubled in value by its discovery."

There is certainly something in gypsum which distinguishes it from other manure *in this particular*, that a *little, never so little, seems to do as well as more!!* It is the opinion of Mr. Talbert on Western Run of Patuxent, that half a bushel will have as good an effect as a bushel, and he has worked his way to independence by good sense, practical observation and honest industry.

S. S. I.

THE ANSWERS

To the inquiries of our correspondent will be found below, arrayed in the order in which he has put them.

1. How many bushels of Plaster are there in a barrel?

Answer.—It is generally supposed, that a barrel contains 4 bushels, but its contents depend upon the specific gravity of the plaster—if heavy, it contains that quantity; if otherwise less—it may be fair to say, from 3½ to 4 bushels.

2. How many pounds are there in a bbl. of plaster?

Answer.—The nett weight of a bbl of plaster is supposed to be 320 lbs., a bushel being estimated at 80 lbs. but its weight depends upon the specific gravity of the plaster, some kinds being heavier than others.

3. What are the *tests* applied by the Inspector? Does he judge, not only whether the Plaster is mixed with foreign matter, but also of the quality of the plaster itself, and what the signs or indications of good and bad.

Answer.—As to the *tests* of inspection, they are all matters of *moonshine*, as no one but a chemist can judge of its purity; and he only after a careful analysis. It is not in the nature of things that any article of commerce can be submitted to any such tedious and expensive mode of testing its quality. As it is, the purchaser has to rely on the integrity of the plaster miller, for the quality of the article. At present prices, there is no inducement for *adulteration*, and the presumption is, that the article is sold pure. The only use of an Inspector, in our view, is, to see that the plaster be ground *fine—very fine.* In proportion to the degree of fineness, so is its *efficacy.* It should be reduced to the consistency of an impalpable powder—one bushel so ground, is worth more than four ground coarse.

4. How many barrels will a ton of plaster make?

Answer.—This question is answered by the answers of the first and second questions.

5. Might not plaster be applied with great advantage to old pasture fields, to increase the growth of vegetable matter and otherwise improve the land, and in many other ways, and to many other things, as well as to clover, to which, and to corn and tobacco in the hill, you know it is now almost exclusively confined?

Answer.—Plaster may not only "be applied with advantage to *old fields*," but to all other fields. We have repeatedly advised its use on *old fields*, pastures and stubble fields, with the two fold purpose of improving the pasture and the soil. The natural tendency of plaster, is, to encourage the growth of white clover in any soil whereon it may be sown, and is therefore doubly useful —first by increasing the food, and secondly by providing a vegetable ley to be ploughed in. If it did no more than that, its utility would be unquestionable, but its virtues do not stop here; it attracts food from the atmosphere, assimilates with it, and fixes it in the earth, whence it is fed out to the growing plants—and thus adds to the farmer's stock of manure from sources which are hid from the human eye.

Plaster should be sown over the manure when spread for being ploughed in—it would then prevent the escape of rich gases, which are otherwise lost.

Plaster should be spread over the manure heap while it is being accumulated, and for the object just stated.

Plaster should be mixed up with all compost heaps.

Plaster should be strewn over the stable, barnyard and cow sheds, to fix the ammonia of the urine and prevent its escape.

Plaster should be sown over every field, when first ploughed up, at the rate of a bushel to the acre—over clover fields in the spring when vegetation begins to start, and if tobacco and corn fields, instead of receiving it in the hill, were to receive it broadcast—the interest of the corn and tobacco planter would be greatly promoted.

In a word—Plaster may advantageously be used every where, except, *perhaps*, on timothy meadows, there it *might* be found too encouraging to the growth of white clover; but *there*, when the grass was run out and the ground being about to be broken up, it should be sown *immediately* after the last cutting, as the growth of white clover, which it would promote, would be more than equal to a slight dressing of manure.

Corn in Mississippi—We cut the following paragraph from the Louisville Journal, to show that *close planting* answers in the south as well as north and east. We have ever been among those who repudiated the idea of *close planting* being the cause of firing corn, believing it to be the effect of injudicious cutting of the roots after they had taken their horizontal growth, and hence have advocated the use of the *cultivator* instead of the plough, after the corn plant had attained a height of two feet. If the Cultivator were substituted by our culturists for the plough after the first working, and the plants were made to stand much closer than they usually do, we have no hesitation in saying, that the yield would be much larger than at present. Indeed we believe that, by proper care in manuring and cultivation, more corn might be made than is now, with one half the labor, and upon half the quantity of ground.

CORN IN THE SOUTH.—Mr. Wm. Warfield, near Columbia, Arkansas, in the latitude of 33 degrees, informs us that his crop of corn, this year, almost equals that of Walter C. Young, esq. of Jessamine county, Ky. It is planted in drills, 4 feet apart, with 2 stalks every 18 inches, planted in drills, because of the stumps in his fields—Mr. W. says that he counted, upon one acre, 11,800 ears, generally of very large size. Taking the Kentucky rule of 100 good ears to the bushel of shelled corn, this number of ears would give 118 bushels. It was with great difficulty that he could induce his overseer to plant so thick; but the overseer is now a convert to Mr. Young's method, and insists on planting 3 feet by 3 next year, and leaving 4 stalks to the hill. It is important to state, that Mr. W's corn was planted in the latter part of February and 1st of March. When he left home, about the 10th, the ears were getting hard; they were fully matured before the time for the commencement of the dry season. Let the Southern planter plant as early as is possible to avoid frost, and let him plant sufficiently close, and we warrant a hundred bushels an acre, on first-rate land. He must not forget that close planting and rich lands are not the only condition: he must also plant very early.

Length of the Roots of Corn—Suggestion as to its mode of culture.—We make the following extract from a communication, which appeared in the *Upper Marlbro Gazette* of the 21st ultimo, with a view of recording, what to us appears as important facts, not only in con-

nection with the growth of the corn plant, but from which its proper mode of culture may be deduced with unerring certainty.

The writer in the previous part of his letter was describing the ravages of the freshet, which occurred on the 14th July, ultimo, in Prince George's county. We mention the date, because it is all important in the consideration of the question growing out of the facts mentioned by him. And what are those facts? why, that from the 20th of April till the 14th July, a period of 85 days only, the roots of a corn plant, which had been washed out by a freshet, had grown to the enormous length of four feet, extending horizontally across the furrows so as to render it impracticable *"to plough, even one furrow through the middle of the row to the depth of eight or ten inches, without severing some of the main roots."* Now we ask the reflecting corn grower, whether the facts here disclosed, should not teach us that there is danger in *ploughing* corn after the plants attain any considerable size? We think there is, because we believe that nature intends every root and rootlet attached to a corn plant, as a mouth whereby it is to receive its sustenance, and that every injury, by severance, which they receive is an impairment of some function essential to the integrity of the plant, either in the growth of its stalk, or the ripening of its grain.

If those roots, in their entire ramifications, were not necessary to sustain and keep up a healthful and vigorous action in the plant, we take it for granted that nature never would have furnished it with them: to suppose otherwise, is to presume that Providence is but an indifferent workman. If they be necessary, why should we lacerate and tear them to pieces some three or four times in a season? It may be, and doubtless is, very proper to give the corn one or two good ploughings in the *beginning of its growth*, before the side roots have time to extend across the furrows; but after that, it surely would be best to use some other and more suitable implement, to keep down weeds and grass, and the earth open and free to the action of the rain and atmosphere; and in our view, the most appropriate implement is a well constructed *Cultivator*. With such an implement, the great ends of cultivation can be secured; for without indulging in exaggeration it may be assumed as a truth, that twice the quantity of land may be worked with that implement, in the same time, as with the plough, and by going close to the stalks, except under peculiar circumstances of soil and weather, the work can be so effectually done, as not to need the aid of the hoe.

"But I am digressing; so I will give you another leaf, plucked from the great volume of nature, which I should not have seen if I had not kept my eyes open, for I was riding at a sweeping canter through Mr. Wm. F. Berry's farm when I saw something that prompted me to reign up my horse as suddenly as you have seen an old huntsman to avoid riding across the trail ahead of the track.

A current of this tremendous freshet had crossed the road and washed up some stalks of Corn; leaving the roots more perfectly bare and clean than could be done by the most careful manipulation. There they were, stretched along the course of the ravine, on the surface, the force of the current, after the dirt had all been nicely washed away, had collected the threads and spread them together like a tangled hank of white brown thread. It struck me in an instant that I had never seen, and might never again see, so good a *specimen* to exemplify the extent and process of the *growth of the roots* of this King of grain bearing plants. So I leaped from my horse, plucked a few of the roots close from the foot of the stalk, wound them into a large ball, put it into my pocket, and I wish you could see it, as it hangs now before me, suspended from a nail at the top, and falling below the bottom, of a "twelve-light" window over my table—looking much like, what a gentleman guessed it was, a large "*bunch of sea-grass*" measuring *full four feet in length!*

I shall send it to be preserved in the Botanico-Agricultural Department of the *National Institute*; an establishment by-the-bye, which all American Husbandmen should cherish, as it is so admirably fitted, by its collections and researches, to gather uncommon and valuable seeds and plants and advance in every way the science and profits of agriculture. This bunch of roots, spreading as already stated, from a single stalk, in all directions around to the extent of more than four feet, before it was washed up, and permeating as it were every inch of ground, suggests interesting hints and reflections on the growth and culture of that noble plant. Pray will you invite some more practical, and otherwise better qualified correspondent, to take up these *threads* and follow them to useful conclusions, as to the proper times and depths of hoeing and plowing and manuring in reference to the propensity of this greedy plant, as here established, to open a hungry mouth, in every minute subdivision of the soil, where a particle of nutriment can be found?

The corn in this case was probably planted about the 20th of April;—it was very good, without being very extraordinary. These facts, among others, are established by this specimen:—that up to the 5th of July—say in three months—the growth of the roots in length must exceed the stalk—that is, the solid portion of it;—that from each main root thousands of fibres branch off in search of food, and that it would not now, though the crop has not been "laid by," be practicable to plow, even one furrow through the middle of the row to the depth of eight or ten inches, without severing some of the main roots, with their innumerable fibres, searching subsistence in all directions and forming a closely matted web-work. Here, as to the effect of occasional and of partial severance of the roots! can it be, under any circumstances, beneficial? and do its effects depend chiefly or entirely on the weather—or does not the fact that these roots are lying near to, or below the surface, in reference to the presence of their appropriate food, and in proportion to the depth of the tilth, admonish us that the earth, or pasture in which the plant is to graze, should be made soft and penetrable, in proportion to the quantity of sustenance to be found, and that the food being thus made accessible at planting time, or before, to the messengers which are to be sent after it, these messengers, or roots, should be left quietly to do their office, without being disturbed or in any manner crossed or interrupted, after planting time: stirring only the surface lightly after that to let in air and moisture and such aliment as they may of themselves afford; and by their agency, render more soluble the food which the pasture contains, thus converting it more easily and completely to the sustenance of the plant? Let every one, Mr. Editor, draw his own conclusions, but let him not selfishly *hide his light under a bushel*! that's neither liberal nor fair."

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—The offerings at the Scales this morning amounted to 430 head, of which 60 were driven North, and all the rest sold at prices ranging from $1,75 to 2,37½ pr 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to $3,50 net for inferior to $4,75 for strictly prime quality. The demand was very good, but the prices obtained show a decline on last week's rates.

Flour.—We are advised of sales from stores of about 1000 barrels Howard Street Flour of good standard brands to-day at $5,25, which show a decline of 25 cents per barrel since the close of last week. There were more sellers than buyers at that price. The wagon price is unsettled.

Several hundred bbls. City Mills Flour were sold to-day, in lots, at $5,25; and a parcel of 1000 bbls. was sold at $5.

On Saturday sales of Susquehanna Flour were made at $5,37½; to-day two sales of 150 bbls. each were made at $5,25; and a lot of 300 bbls. at $5,12½—all made from new wheat.

Grain.—On Saturday the Wheat market became very unsettled, and prices began to decline. To-day sales of new Md. Wheats were made with difficulty at 95 cts. a $1,10 for prime reds, and from 60a90 cts. for inferior to good lots. On Saturday a load of prime new Pennsylvania red was sold at $1,15, and another parcel at $1,05. To-day a parcel of red was sold at $1,05, and a lot of red and white mixed at $1,16. White Corn is wanted. We note sales to-day of white at 53a55 cts. and of yellow at 53a54 cts. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow to-day at 53 cts. Sales of Md. Rye at 60 cts., and of Pennsylvania at 65 cts. We quote Md. Oats at 20a22 cts. A sale of a lot of Pennsylvania old Oats at 28 cents.

Provisions.—We are not advised of any sales of moment. Holders are generally asking last week's rates for the different articles, viz: Mess Pork is held at $8; No. 1 at $7; Prime at $6,50; Baltimore Mess Beef at $9,50; No. 1 at $6.50 and Prime at $4,50a$5,50 as in quality. The demand for Bacon of prime quality continues good, and sales of assorted are making at 5a5½ cents; Hams are held at 6a8 cents; Sides at 3½ cents; and Shoulders at 4½a5 cents. Holders of No. 1 Western Lard continue to ask 7½ cents for prime lots.

Hogs.—The sales af Live Hogs during the week have been at $4,75 per 100 lbs. The supply has been small and there are none now in first hands. Choice lots would now probably command a higher price.

Cotton.—The market is very dull. We note a sale of a small lot of Louisiana, common quality, at 8¾ cents.

Timothy seed.—Limited sales are making from store at $2,-50a$3 per bushel as in quality.

Molasses.—We note a sale of 150 bbls. New Orleans Sugar House on terms not transpired.

Sugars.—At auction on Tuesday 165 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at $5,20a6,50, and 37 bbls. do at $4,50a6,60. On the same day 160 hhds. Cuba Muscovado were offered, but only 15 hhds. sold at $4,85a5,15.

Tobacco.—The business of the week has been to a fair extent. The demand for the better descriptions of Maryland has been active, and all that reached the market found quick sale. The inferior qualities are almost entirely neglected and are difficult of sale except at a reduction. These descriptions, however, are generally withdrawn from the market. We quote as before, viz. inferior and common Maryland at $2,50 a3,50; middling to good $4a6; good $6,50a8, and fine $8a12. The receipts of Ohio continue fair, and the good and fine qualities meet with ready sale. The inferior sorts do not go off so freely.—Our quotations correspond with the sales, viz. —common to middling $3,50a4,50; good $5a6; fine red and wrappery $5,50a10; fine yellow $7,50a10; and extra wrappery $11a13. The inspections of the week comprise 410 hhds. Maryland; 408 hhds. Ohio; 34 hhds. Kentucky; 8 hhds. Virginia; and 4 hhds. Missouri—total 864 hhds.

At Richmond, in the week ending on the 4th inst., prime parcels of Wheat were selling for $1,05,1,12½. No change in the price of old Flour, new had been received in small parcels, and sold rather slowly at $6,50. Corn 60a65c. Tobacco—lugs $2,25a$2,75 and $3, common leaf $3a$4, middling $3,25a$4,75, good $5a$6, fine $6,50a$10, some very fine lots for manufacturing $11a$15.

At Cincinnati, on the 2d inst., Flour sold at $2,81.

At Alexandria, on Saturday, the wagon price of Flour fell to $5,50, sales from stores were made at $5,62½—market very dull. Sales of inferior Wheat at 102a106c. Oats at 26c.

New York, Saturday, P. M.—Flour still droops, Genesee can be had at $5,69, though the principal holders adhere to $5,75. A lot of Troy or Genesee wheat was sold a little under $5,69; a sale of Michigan at $5,62. Wheat is very difficult of sale, several parcels are on the market without a buyer. Rye 63c. for Northern. Corn is wanted, and Southern would bring an advance. Canal Oats 27a29c.

Philadelphia, August 5.—New Wheat is coming to market pretty freely; prices have further declined for all kinds—good Penna. old Wheat sold to-day at 119a120 cts. and new do at 112c. bushel. Fresh ground Penn'a. Flour in small lots at $4,62½ bbl.; but a further decline in the present absence of export demand may be confidently calculated on, say to $6 for Flour, and $1 per bu'l. for good Wheat. Corn is not plenty, sales Southern flat yellow at 54c, do white 52a 52c. Penna. round yellow at 58a60, and flat do 50c per bushel. New Oats 21c. old 25c per bushel. Beef Cattle—800 at market, sales from $5,50 to $6.50. Cows and Calves—250 at market, sales from $25 to $30, extra sold at 35.

IMPORTANT SALE TO AGRICULTURISTS.

IMPROVED SHORT HORN DURHAM CATTLE.

On Thursday morning, 8th of September, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, at the exhibition ground of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, Rising Sun, on the Germantown road 3 miles from the city.

A choice selection of splendid Durham Dairy Stock, from the Herd of James Gowen, Esq. of Mount Airy, consisting of Imported Cows, young Bulls and Calves from Dairy Maid, Pocahontas, Victoria, &c., and by the celebrated Bulls Colostra, Prince of Wales, and Leander.

This sale will afford to Breeders an opportunity of adding to their stock THOROUGH BRED animals of high character and pure blood—and their diffusion into proper hands is a primary object in this sale, together with the necessity of a seperation of the herd to prevent over close breeding.

Catalogues will be ready in due time, and the cattle may be examined at the Exhibition Ground two days previous to sale.

WOLBERT & HERKNESS, Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, July 28. Aug. 3 3t

ENGLISH GARDEN & FIELD TURNIP SEEDS, &c.

Just received by the ship Toronto from London, a full supply of choice GARDEN SEEDS, such as the various kinds of Turnip, Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocali, Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, Radish, Lettuce, &c.—It is a fact well known to every experienced gardener, that first rate English Garden Seeds produce much better crops than can be grown from seeds raised in this climate. We particularly invite the attention of gentlemen to our various sorts of Turnip, Cucumber, and Cabbage Seeds; the latter are raised by a part of our family in England, and will be found of the same warrantable quality as those we have had the pleasure to supply these 28 years. For sale, wholesale and retail by

SAML. AULT and SON, corner Calvert and Water sts.

The time to sow these seeds is from the 1st to the 12th Sept. for spring crops. Printed directions for the proper soil and cultivation of these cabbages will be given gratis with each parcel of seed.

au 3 4t

BARNABY & MOOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing-Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup,—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N.Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes" The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of $30, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

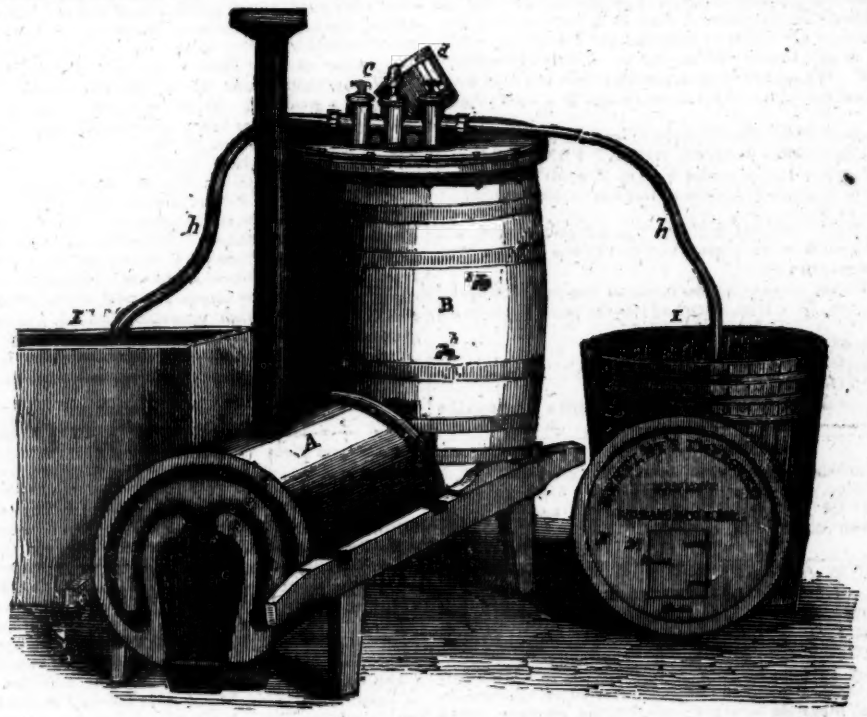
The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz. —1st, Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 18 inches, by moving the catches in the cross-piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to mannfacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. ☞All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 3, wt. 70 lbs $10—No. 4, 80 lbs. $11—No. 5, 90 lbs. $12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Colter, if added, laid with steel, $1.50. Wheel, $1,50. Shin Pieces, 12½ Cents. ☞The above Ploughs are sold for cash only.

DENMEADS & DANIEDS, corner Monument and North-sts.
A. G. & N. U. MOTT, corner Forest and Ensor sts.
Baltimore July 20 1842.

BENTLEY'S IMPROVED PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILERS.



A. Boiler. B. Iron bound wood cask, used as steam generator. C. Steam cock and safety valve. E. Cast iron head to cover front of boiler, to be removed at pleasure, for cleaning smoke spaces. F F F Water spaces.—G G G. Fire and smoke spaces. H H on wood cask, Guage Cocks. H H right and left of wood cask, Pipes for conveying steam into cistern, or vats. J J. Cisterns for Boiling or steaming.

The subscribers, assignees of the "Patent Portable Convoluted Steam Boilers," are prepared to fill orders at short notice for the above boilers, either for boiling water, or for generating steam, viz. steaming vegetables, &c. for cattle, for cooking and washing purposes in public houses, and institutions for various mechanical purposes where hot water only is required, viz. Hatters, Leather and Morocco Dressers, Dyers, Soap Boilers, &c. for all of which purposes they are now in successful operation, as will be seen by the annexed certificates and references below. We have within the last six months succeeded in making some very important improvements, which have done away with the few small objections heretofore urged against them. They are now operated with Anthracite Coal equally well as with wood. We are also putting up small boilers for Washing and Bathing purposes for PRIVATE FAMILIES, from $5 upwards, and in NO INSTANCE has the saving in fuel been estimated AT LESS THAN 3-4, and in time and labor one-half. The saving in room is four-fifths. The one doing all the cooking for the whole number of prisoners at the Maryland Penitentiary (as will be seen by their certificate) is only 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure. The boilers are invariably made of strong COPPER, and will last for years.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.

Baltimore, July 25, 1842 Manufactory, M'Causland's Brewery, Holliday near Pleasant street.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21, 1841.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY—Having purchased for the use of this institution, one of the patent convoluted Steam Generators, and having used the same during the space of four months in cooking for several hundred prisoners, I find it admirably suited to this purpose. The boiler now in use is 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, taking the place of five iron kettles, yet steams meats and vegetables, and does all other boiling incident to the process of cooking, in a better manner than by any other plan of which I have any knowledge, and at a much less cost of fuel. In the use of the iron kettles set in brick in the ordinary way, the consumption of wood was more than one-half cord per day, but with the present arrangement, the consumption is only one-twelfth of a cord in the same time, and cooking done more perfectly.

WILLIAM HOULTON, Warden. †

I fully concur in the statement above.

LINDSEY STURGEON, Assis't.

BALTIMORE, 30th June, 1842.

Messrs. Bentley, Randall & Co —Gentlemen—It was so late in the season before I was prepared to use your portable Steam Generator at my farm, that I have not had the opportunity of testing fully and practically the great advantages said to be obtained from its use. But from the trials I have witnessed, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe it to be a most valuable article, and should be in possession of every farmer that believes in the economy of cooking or steaming food for cattle.

I have been using an agricultural boiler for cooking food for my horned cattle and hogs; this I have laid aside under the belief that fifty bushels of food may be cooked with your steamer in the same time, and with the same quantity of fuel that was required to cook 5 or 6 bushels in the boiler that I had been using.

For convenience and comfort, great saving in time and labour, fuel and money, I think your steam generator may with safety be recommended. Respectfully yours, ROBERT A. TAYLOR.*

ALMS HOUSE—Dear Sir—Having made a careful experiment with your boiler in comparison with one of a different construction, both used for the same purpose, I have no hesitation in saying that it surpasses every boiler I have either seen or heard of for its economy in time and fuel. And I take pleasure in recommending it to all persons who are daily using 25 gallons of water or upwards; they will save at least two-thirds in fuel and one-half time.

ISAAC M. DENSON, Superintendent of Baltimore City and County Alms House.

August 28th, 1841.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1841.

I take pleasure in stating that your Boiler has given great satisfaction. By way of experiment, I boiled 200 gallons of cold water in forty minutes, using only two small sticks of pine wood of 30lbs. weight. Compared with the use of kettles of ordinary construction, this is a saving of three-fourths in fuel and four-sixths in time.

J. PASQUAY, Leather Dresser. *

The undersigned has for some months been using one of the convoluted Boilers in his Morocco Factory, and for the saving of time and fuel it excels every thing of the kind he has seen in operation. From a general calculation he is satisfied, that it saves more than two-thirds of the fuel; he has boiled 200 gallons of water in forty minutes with two small sticks of pine wood, and with four sticks of wood, kept four hogsheads of water boiling during six hours.

A. V. COZINE, Morocco Dresser, *
Pearl near Lexington street.

THE MEADOWS, Baltimore co. Jan. 14, 1842.

As to the steamer it is all that I could desire, as to the saving of time, fuel and room, it is not to be excelled; one hand besides attending to my "piggery," containing upwards of thirty-two store pigs and two "breeders," steams daily all the roots which said pigs consume, and from 50 to 100 bushels of cut corn stalks for my cattle daily; my vat for steaming fodder, i. e. cut corn stalks contains 50 bushels (which by the by is inconveniently large) it will steam this quantity in about two hours, after ebullition takes place. A friend has seen it at work and is very much pleased with it.

Respectfully, ROBERT DORSEY, of Edward. *

Messrs. Bentley, Randall & Co —Gentlemen—Having employed steam more or less in my Dying business for the last 7 or 8 years I have during that time endeavored to arrive at the best practicable method of obtaining the LARGEST quantity of steam with the LEAST quantity of fuel; and although I have derived great advantages over the cylindrical and other boilers, yet I have never met with any thing to compare with Bentley's Convoluted Steam Boilers. The one I have now had in use some months convinces me that full seven-eighths of all the fuel I have used in generating steam might have been saved by those boilers. Dyers generally might realize a great saving by substituting them for heating cylinders, &c., and Woollen Manufacturers for heating Indigo Vats, as the great expense of copper or leaden Vats may be entirely dispensed with besides other advantages. Respectfully yours,

Baltimore, July 1st. 1842. DANIEL CALDWELL.

We also have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, who have recently adopted them, viz. DAVID BARNUM, City Hotel,† and to Capt. JACKSON, Warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, where the *second* one has been adopted within a few weeks for Washing and Soap Boiling, a No. 3. Dr. Robt. Dorsey of Edward, has very recently adopted another of larger dimensions.

Address BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.

Baltimore, Md. July 25, 1842.

☞Those marked thus * have size No. 4 in use; thus † use No. 5.

PRICES.

No. 1	for Boiling only	$20	For boiling and steaming		$30
2	do	30	do	do	40
3	do	45	do	do	55
4	do	65	do	do	75
5	do	85	do	do	100

au 3 tf

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or N 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

BERKSHIRE PIGS—DEVON CATTLE.

For sale by JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

The subscriber has for sale some very superior Berkshire Pigs of his spring's litters, from stock selected from the piggeries of Mr. Lossing and Mr. Bement, of Albany, which he will dispose of at reduced prices to suit the times, say $15 per pair, deliverable in Baltimore—also some young Sows of same stock, now in pig. Apply as above. 15

DEVON OXEN.

For sale, a pair of beautiful full bred Devon OXEN, 4 years old last spring, deep rich color, well matched, well broke, of medium size, active, strong, healthy, and in fine order; they walk as fast as horses before the cart or harrow, and would be a great acquisition to any farmer requiring such a team: they are to be sold for no fault, the owner being overstocked. Price including the yoke $100. Apply to au 10 S. SANDS.

SALE OF STOCK.

On FRIDAY, the 19th inst. will be sold by auction at the Folly Quarter, Elkridge, a variety of stock, viz.

One Bull, 5 years old, a full blood improved short horn
Several Cows, Heifers and Calves do do
do do do Irish
do do do mixed
Horses and Colts, South Down Rams, Sheep and Lambs
Berkshire Boars, etc. etc.

The place being overstocked, the above will be sold without reserve or limitation.

Terms of sale. For all sums of $20 and upwards, a credit of six months, with interest, on approved endorred notes. All sums under $20, cash. MICHAEL DONAHUE, Manager.
Carrollton Hall, Aug. 1st, 1842. au 10 3t

TO MACHINISTS AND TOBACCO PLANTERS.

In 1835 I took out a Patent for a Tobacco Press, and with it introduced a new mode of packing Tobacco, (by the use of a driver in connection with a false Hhd. &c) Owing to a defective application I did not sufficiently claim the process as mine! and in the last twelve months it has been used with a variety of presses. But having surrendered my original Patent, and amended my specification, I have claimed the invention. The date of my amended Patent is the 11th June, 1842, and I shall claim my right on all machines (using my process) erected since that date. Mr. Joseph Bucey of West River is now authorized to use the process with all machines built by him; and I am willing to make terms with any other Machinist. I will sell single rights to those who wish to build their own Presses (which will include the right to build the Press invented by me) or they may apply it to any other Press. Those who choose to do so, can have my Patent examined at the Patent Office, my House, or in the proper court.

ALEXANDER J. MURRAY

☞ The National Intelligencer and Marlbro Banner will please copy the above for four weeks, and forward their account to the subscriber. A. J. MURRAY.
West River, Md. July 24, 1842. Aug. 3 4t

TURNIP SEED, GROWTH 1842.

In consequence of the increased demand and superiority of our WHITE FLAT and RED TOP TURNIP SEED, we have raised largely of those two kinds, and can promise our customers seed, which will produce finely shaped Turnips, mild and entirely free from that spicy hot taste that seed of imperfect quality produces; also, 15 other kinds of yellow and white Turnip Seed of our own raising and imported, all of which vegetates well. The imported seed is as perfect as usual. It is a fact, however, well known by planters of experience, that turnip seed as well as many other imported vegetable seeds, are much inferior to those raised at our seed gardens; so glaring is the difference that we are driven to the necessity of raising many kinds, and at considerable advance in cost.

Price of Turnip Seed of our own raising, $1 per lb.
Imported do. 75c. "
R. SINCLAIR, jr. and CO. 60 Light st.
au 3 tf

EASTMAN'S NEWLY INVENTED PLOUGH WITH CONCAVE LANDSIDE, AND DOUBLE SHARE.

The subscriber has just invented a PLOUGH, with the above named peculiarities, viz: *with a concave Landside and double share.* The advantages to be derived from these improvements are expected to be as follows:—1st, That it will be kept in repair at considerable less expense than other Ploughs in use:—2d, That it will run more level either in deep or shallow ploughing:—3d, He believes that it will run much lighter to man and horses than any other Plough in use. With these advantages they are offered to the public, and if they are not realized to the purchasers after two days use, or they are not satisfied with them, they are requested to return them and receive their money back. The only size I can furnish at present is a large two horse Plough, the size of the Davis' 10 inch, as made by me. J. S. EASTMAN,
Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.
jy 27

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.
ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

THE LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Po Office, Md. will meet prompt attention.
de 7 6m* WM. M. DOWNING.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will continue to receive orders for their spring litters of young Berkshire Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeder (for particulars of which, see their advertisement in No 34 or 37, Vol. 2 of this paper.) Price at their piggery $15 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, $16 per pair.

All orders post paid will meet with prompt attention—address,
T. T. & E. GORSUCH.
Hereford, Baltimore Co. Md. mh 23

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.
fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. & N. U. MOTT
South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the $100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of $10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough $5; for 2 or more horses, $10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to $25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price $17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price $4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to $12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, $4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 tf

THE ADVERTISER

Wishes to exchange several Colts now in fine condition, and of the very best blood, for draft or harness Horses. Also, a number of 2 and 3 year old half breed (Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire) Heifers—for fresh milch cows of the best discription. Apply at this office. jy 27.

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchasedr. Col. C. N. BEMMNT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says:

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the ate mprovements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting "points of attachment" or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, "so that with a crane or level" it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and conteruction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economise fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel $12,50
do do do One barrel 20,00
do do do One and a half 24,00
do do do Two barrels 28,00
do do do Three do 38,00
do do do Four do 48,00
A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.
de 15 tf

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power	$25
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour,	35to40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour,	15to75
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers	75to150
Self-sharpening hand Mills, a superior article,	12
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives,	20a35
Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines	3 to 4 horse power.

Any other machines built to order.

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

☞ Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.
may 28 1y

POUDRETTE AS A TOP DRESSING FOR CORN, GRASS, &c.

Price Reduced $5 for three Barrels.

Poudrette prepared by the New York Poudrette Company, from Night Soil, and not from the "Peat" Meadows of "Lodi" on the Hackensack River. This company was the first to prepare Poudrette in this country and claim to understand its preparation as well as any others engaged in the business. The poudrette prepared by them has been extensively used, especially on Long Island and other parts of this state, in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. When applied at putting in the seed, it brings forward vegetation rapidly, and ensures an early maturity It may also be applied to corn and potatoes with great benefit at the first and even at the second hoeing. Many fields of corn which promise but small returns, in June and July, might be brought forward, and matured with a fair yield, by the application of twelve or fifteen bushels, applied at the hoeing. Turnips, Rutabuga and Buckwheat, may be made to yield largely by its application. It will be found of great value when used for these purposes—see Report of Dr. Bowers, W. F. Blydenburgh and others. For Wheat also it has been found to ensure a good crop. When a part of the same field, manured with Bone, was winter killed, and shrunk, that dressed with poudrette produced well—see W. W. Mills' report,—and for grass after wheat, its effects have been found very effectual in many instances—see Report of Mr. Hay and Mr. Colman.

A fair estimate of its comparative value, with stable and barnyard manure, is as one of the former to 13, 14 or 15 of the latter, according to circumstances. Some farmers estimate it even higher. There is ample time yet to obtain and apply it this season, for these purposes; and to induce its use extensively, this season, on corn at hoeing, and on turnips and buckwheat, and on wheat in the fall, in order to establish important facts, it will be sold, in any quantity, at the rate of $5 for three barrels, or $2 for one barrel, delivered any where in this city below 24th street, until 1st of September, and may be had immediately, in any quantity by applying personally, or by mail, post paid, to

D. K. MINOR, Agent,
118 Nassau st., N. Y.

☞ Shares in the company, which entitle the holder to one hundred bushels of poudrette annually for 17 years, may now be had on applying as above. Present price $110. They will advance.

N. B. I perceive that the "Lodi company" got up by Anthony Dey and Peter Barthelemy, assert in their advertisement, that they make Poudrette "more than fifty per cent better than any like article manufactured here," and give the result of several chemical analysis' in proof of the assertion. It is possible that Monroe Edwards might have escaped conviction upon the testimony given in his favor, had there been no testimony collected and arranged by the Prosecution. Almost any cunning lawyer can make out a case to suit himself, when there is no one to watch him, and there is no doubt but that a person so disposed, could furnish a chemist with a preparation which would give very different results from an article not designated, for analysis. An analysis for the other party might produce very different results, but the "analysis" of a good practical farmer who has used it several years, is after all, the most satisfactory to farmers in general; and therefore I would refer those, who desire to learn its relative value as a manure, to either of the gentlemen whose names are annexed who have used from 200 to 3000 bushels each, prepared by this company. They will cheerfully give the desired information if applied to personally; or by letter post paid. I refer to, and desire enquiry to be made of Dr. Josiah Bowers, W. W. Mills, W. F. Blydenburgh of Smithtown, L. I. C J. Smith, and J. L. Ireland, Fireplace, Nathaniel Conkling, Patchogue; John Wood, Brewster; H. Wood and Johnam Weeks, Huntington; Valentine Hicks, Thomas Willis and John Titus, Jerico, L. I.; James Hay and H. Le Roy, Newbold, Westchester, N. Y. Israel Crane and Dodd and Craine, West Bloomfield, N. J. Robert White, Jr. and Edmond T. Williams, Shrewbury, N. J.; J. K. Townsend, New Haven, T. G. Mather, Middletown, Con.; W. C. Chapin, Providence, R. I.

☞ If "urate" is made from the the most valuable part of the material, of course the poudrette must be less valuable than when made from the whole mass combined.

The "Lodi" Company purchase and transport the "night soil," 8 or 10 miles to their works, where they say, they have an abundance of "a peculiar kind of Peat of the very best quality for the purposes of the company." The New York Poudrette Company is paid for removing the night soil and has to purchase and transport several miles, the materials used in preparation; and I leave others to judge who is most likely to adulterate and make a poor article, those who purchase four parts in five, or those who purchase one part in five, and are paid for taking the four parts. Orders promptly executed—Present price $5 for three barrels, $10, for six, and $2, for one barrel delivered.

D. K. MINOR, Agent.
jy 18 6w 118 Nassau street.